

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1858.

Business Notices.

As the business of the Union, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are due on or before the 1st of June. No payment should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Upson, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we may employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

Cautions.

We would again remind our subscribers, particularly in Ohio, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have discontinued (with the exception of Messrs. Lipscomb & Deering) all our agencies throughout the country, and that, with these two exceptions, no collections will be recognized by this office by persons claiming to be agents to the Union.

Ap 25-17.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

RECEIVERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Robert D. Morrison, at Milan, Missouri; reappointed. Joseph Bell, at Jackson, Mississippi; reappointed. Ira Norris, at Ogden, Kansas Territory, vice T. Enory, whose commission expires.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

James S. Dougherty, at St. Louis, Missouri; reappointed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Joseph P. Ament, at Elmira, Missouri; reappointed. John C. Hutchison, at Milan, Missouri; reappointed. Alexander Snodgrass, at Centre, Alabama; reappointed. Augustin Alvero, at Los Angeles, California; reappointed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Fletcher Webster, Boston, Massachusetts; reappointed. P. D. Hend, Bayou St. John, Louisiana; reappointed.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

We have St. Louis papers up to the 18th instant, detailing all the news from Utah to the latest date.

Great anxiety is naturally felt to learn the exact nature of the actual state of things having relation to the settlement of the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States. It seems certain that Governor Cummings had taken his departure with Col. Kane for Salt Lake City; but we are without any reliable information in regard to the effect of his mission upon the Mormon people. It is evident Col. Kane has made a strong exertion to effect a pacification; but whether he will be successful or not remains to be told. One consideration, which may or may not have had weight with the Mormons, would seem to indicate now, or at an early day, a peaceful solution of the problem. It is certain, for instance, that the authority of the United States will ultimately prevail; and if this end is attained through the action of the Army, the Mormon settlement will be completely broken up. We are quite clear that after crediting that people with all possible religious fanaticism, it would still seem incredible that they should fall to see the disastrous consequences which must result to them if they continue in rebellion against the United States. Some terms of accommodation it is possible may be devised; and we have no doubt that efforts are being made to agree upon a basis of arrangement which, while it will secure peace, will fully recognize the constitution and laws of the federal government. It must also be remembered that when no immediate danger threatened them there were vastly more valiant fighting men amongst the Saints than later in the season, when they were required to choose between war and submission. It seems, therefore, highly probable that the news we have received, though unofficial and incomplete, may nevertheless foreshadow an important and desirable change in our relations with Utah. It would be wholly unsafe, of course, for the administration to act upon the basis of the reports in circulation, but they are not the less interesting as items of news on a subject of great importance to the country.

RECRUITING FOR A NEW PARTY.

The process of recruiting for the new party is secretly but actively going on. It is our duty to record the political events of the day, and this work, while it is one of extreme delicacy and of more or less difficulty, is nevertheless exceedingly interesting. We are told everywhere by the republicans that in the recent Kansas controversy, upon the merits of the question, they have secured great advantages—that, indeed, the democracy have lost everything and they have gained everything. It is certainly a little remarkable that a triumphant party, just when its strength and power had culminated, should propose to go into liquidation, and set to work upon a system of reconstruction, so as to include within its ranks one or two inconsiderable factions. If the republicans are really strong, and have a title of the confidence they express, it seems to us to be the ideal thing in the world to take in new partners just at the moment when they need no assistance. Granting, however, that they are moved for once by a spirit of magnanimity, we are still unable to account for their willingness to surrender the very name under which they have achieved their success. But we must not forget that up to this hour their triumph bears a strong resemblance to the proclamations issued by the rival chiefs who so gallantly fight the battles of our neighboring republic. They are in a minority in both branches of Congress, and they were badly defeated at the presidential election of 1856. Their success now is before the battle; and in this way we do not remember when the democracy have not been overwhelmed with the most ignominious defeat.

The Plan at present adopted is to create an Opposition Party, to enlarge the platform, so as to make it inviting to the Americans North and South, and broad enough to accommodate those democrats who voted against the conference bill. This arrangement is to be so made that each particular section and interest shall be able to claim special consideration for its own opinions. In order to effect this end, the anti-slavery men of the North have agreed not only to make no "declaration of principles," but to soften down their expressions of hostility to "the slave oligarchy." Hence we may now account for the full exhibited by the negro press of the North, while the work of conquering with Humphrey Marshall and his operative troop of South Americans and a few northern democrats is going on. Should this scheme fail, the republicans will fall back on their last year's

organization, and fight the battle of 1856 on their own hook.

Now we record these suggestions in order to bring before the country the positive strength and majesty of the democratic party. We have no belief in the world that any formidable organization can be effected out of the elements which the republicans are seeking to combine. We hold it to be impossible, for instance, whatever we may think of the leaders, to bring into union any considerable portion of the people of the South with the dominant republicans of the North; and it is equally clear that there are no democrats whose support is worth preserving who will join the opponents of the democratic party. A schism may exist for a day in our ranks, but the passion that divides us will be succeeded by a sound judgment which will more than repair any breach created by mere temporary disagreements. The great heart of the nation is democratic. The intellect of the nation is democratic; and there never will be a period in the history of the country when the people, exercising "the sober second thought," will confer power upon the opponents of the democracy.

We are confident, indeed, that the democracy of the United States never before have been so strong and irresistible as at the present moment. For thirty years we have been struggling against the monstrous errors of legislation which brought Missouri into the Union. The act of 1820 was the legalization of political anti-slavery. It brought into being, in the Congress of the nation, a subject which the federal constitution had excluded from that body, which was intended, as is seen, by the very nature of our government, to be local in its character and treatment. By the legislation of this session that subject has been driven out of Congress; has been "localized," in the language of the day; and in that act, the vital power that has heretofore sustained the republican, or abolition party, has been forever extinguished. The recruiting which is going on by the republicans is the last struggle which is to be made against the democracy, and it will be the feeblest ever urged in opposition to the permanent democratic spirit which is destined to govern the nation. No more infectious exhalations are to come up from the Kansas marsh; no more controversy is to come off in Congress about free and slave territory. "Emigrant Aid Societies" may be organized, but hereafter they must be directed primarily and exclusively to the Territories, and not to the Congress of the United States and to influence federal policies.

We are convinced, indeed, that, viewing the political affairs of the Union as we will, the future contains nothing but auspicious promises of democratic triumphs and certain anti-slavery defeat and prostration.

We address these considerations to the democracy of the country, and repeat the confident declaration, that the party upon the integrity of which the maintenance of the government depends is stronger this day than it has ever before been. We do not disguise the fact that we have just emerged from a damaging controversy, in which it was our misfortune to meet serious disagreements in our own ranks, but we count, nevertheless, that, having at last vindicated the great principle of congressional non-intervention in the affairs of the people of the Territories—or what we much prefer to call the principle of self-government—we have achieved a victory the practical fruits whereof cannot fail to reunite our party and render it invincible in the future. This victory, too, insures the prostration of the sectional, black-republican organization, leaving them a mere lifeless residuum of fanaticism—the political debris and debris of a once powerful organization.

THE BLACK-REPUBLICANS AND THE NEWLY-ADMITTED STATES.

The spirit of inconsistency and stupidity seems to have taken possession of the black-republican party during the present session of Congress. Witness their action on the subject of admitting Kansas and of admitting Minnesota and Oregon. Would anybody have believed before the session began, that this peculiar free-soil party, organized for the purpose of establishing a free-soil ascendancy in the federal government and of putting down the slaveocracy, would be found assenting to the admission of a slave State and opposing the admission of two free States? Is there another instance of the truth of the adage whom the immortal Gods wish to destroy they first make mad. It seems to us to be a simpletonism rather than madness which actuates these men: What are their constituents at home likely to think of their conduct?

We have seen the whole black-republican party in Congress ground their arms during the present session and surrender at discretion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Nay, we have seen them, enlisting in the service of that doctrine and taking the administration and democratic party to task for infidelity to it. They have not only surrendered to popular sovereignty, but they have taken up arms in its behalf. Such has been the sincerity and fullness of their devotion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that they have voted for the admission of a new State with a pro-slavery constitution, provided only that the multitude of sins in that constitution be washed out by the cleansing grace of a popular-sovereignty vote. Such is their devotion to popular sovereignty that they are willing to endorse slavery itself, if it be but sanctified by the baptism of a popular-sovereignty vote.

But they have not stopped with espousing popular sovereignty and voting in a slave State under its saving grace. They have not merely taken slavery to their bosom; but they have apostatized from freedom, and repudiated her most wantonly and cruelly. In each instance in which freedom has come to the doors of Congress to introduce a new daughter and handmaiden into the republican family; what have these backsliders done but endeavored to drive her ruthlessly from the Capitol? Indeed, if the democratic party, moved by that catholic and generous spirit which ever actuates the democratic heart, had not itself espoused the cause of these beautiful damsels, they would have been turned away from the national halls as we are told were those scriptural girls who brought no oil in their lamps. Apostate, black-republicans of Congress, what will their constituents say to them when they shall have returned to their homes? They have dallied with slavery and popular sovereignty until their heads are turned and their principles have been entirely subverted; and they have brutally jilted the chaste virgins of freedom to whom they were betrothed; the comely

If these acts had been committed in the station of the moment, and there were any signs of repentance apparent in the hour of sober second thought, the case would be less serious. But after Minnesota had been brought into the Union, even then these apostates to freedom assailed her with every manifestation of spleen and ill-will. When her senators were introduced into the north chamber of the Capitol, one of them was assailed with libel and insult by a coarse and rude black-republican leader; and when her representatives presented themselves in the other chamber, the black-republican party voted in body against permitting them to take their seats. Ordinarily, the persons who bear the official certificates of election are allowed to take their seats in Congress, and to hold them and vote, until their title to them is positively disproved; but in this case this universal rule was violated, and the members of a sovereign State of the Union were driven out of the hall, leaving her without any representative whatever. The rule was violated by, we believe, the unanimous vote of the black-republican party. Thus have the black-republicans, in their repudiation of freedom and their apostasy to its cause, added insult to injury. Is it possible that these unfaithful servants of the abolitionists will receive, on their return to their constituents, the welcome, "well done, good and faithful servants?" We think not.

MINNESOTA AND THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN FACTIONISTS.

It has been so often asserted that the southern people were haughty, insolent, overbearing, and selfish in all our federal relations, that we doubt not, thousands have come to believe it. This would be all well enough, or at least endurable, if it were not almost certain to be accompanied by extreme professions of devotion on the part of the republicans to northern interests. On the subject of the admission of new States into the Union, as exhibited by the legislation of this session, we have a bit of practical test worth all the theories in the world. Kansas came to Congress with a constitution recognizing slavery; every republican voted against her admission, and set up a fearful howl over the act. Minnesota came next, with a free constitution, and the great body of the northern and southern democrats voted to receive her into the Union precisely as they had voted in the case of Kansas. The latter State having been unconditionally admitted under the constitution, we then find a most factious and violent effort made on the part of the republicans to prevent the members of Congress sent here by a northern free-State constituency from taking their seats. What does all this mean? Is there no life for the abolitionists but that of agitation and alarm? At least they should no longer, with the records before them, accuse gentlemen of the South with being governed by sectional prejudices, partialities or antipathies.

It would be a sacrifice greater, we fear, than our institutions could bear to permit the republicans to control for a brief period the federal administration; otherwise surely the experiment could not fail to be of immense advantage to the country. It is disagreeable to take medicines, and it often weakens the system; so it might be in case of the elevation of the republicans to office; but once installed and made responsible for their acts, and the people of the United States would become as thoroughly cured of that kind of political remedy as a poor sufferer ever was of epinec.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE.

We deem it due to this gentleman to state that the reports in circulation that he is a Mormon are not only unfounded but ridiculous. He is a worthy brother of the late lamented Dr. Kane, possessing his energetic and benevolent character. He and his family are universally respected in Philadelphia, where they are best known. His journey to Salt Lake as a private individual was undertaken from motives of pure benevolence, and in the hope that he might be instrumental in inducing the Mormons to submit to the constitution and the laws, and thus spare the effusion of blood.

AN OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL, HENCE TO NEW ORLEANS.

An important meeting of railroad presidents has recently taken place in Nashville on this subject, the proceedings of which are given to-day in our news columns. The meeting appointed a committee of its members to proceed to Washington and to wait upon the President and Postmaster General on the subject of their enterprise. The committee, whose names will be found in another place, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne was yesterday qualified and took his seat as United States senator from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the Hon. Josiah L. Evans.

Col. Hayne is the son of a white ancestry, distinguished for revolutionary services and sacrifices. Born in Charleston, in March, 1790, he was in early youth destined for a mercantile life, but the attack on the Chesapeake, in 1807, fired his patriotism, and, although not then of age, he sought and obtained a commission as first lieutenant in the Light Dragoons, commanded by General, then Colonel Wade Hampton. In 1812, he shared in the battle and victory of Sackett's Harbor, achieved by Gen. Brown, with a very inadequate force, over Sir George Prevost, aided by a British fleet, under Sir James Yeo. For his bravery and services on that occasion, Captain Hayne was promoted to the rank of major of cavalry.

Early in 1814, Major Hayne received the appointment of Inspector-General, and was forthwith ordered to join Gen. Jackson in the Creek Nation. At the storming of Pensacola, Nov. 7, 1814, he and the gallant Major Laval, (who received a severe wound,) were the very first who took possession of the enemy's battery, amidst a most destructive fire. Shortly after this event, Col. Hayne was directed by Gen. Jackson to make military observations in the vicinity of New Orleans, and he judiciously pronounced Fort St. Philip the key of all our positions on the Mississippi.

In the night attack on the British army on the 23d December, 1814, Colonel Hayne was daringly and efficiently conspicuous; and it has always been allowed that the result of that brilliant and daring measure was the crowning victory of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson complimented him in "general orders," and sent him to this city on a confidential mission with a letter of instruction, which concluded thus:

"Be assured, sir, when you are thus about to leave me, at the close of a campaign which has been so full of interest, and at the successful prosecution of which your skill and courage have so much contributed, I should do no less than to express my warmest acknowledgments to you for the services you have rendered me, and to assure you of my sincere services, my thanks for them, and my prayers for your prosperity."

—A true friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

On the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, Col. Hayne desired and determined to devote himself to the pursuits of private and civil life, but, contrary to his

wishes and expectations, he was retained as adjutant general of the southern division, under the new military organization. He, however, commenced the study of the law, and prosecuted it to his admission to practice in both the State and the federal courts, he having been tendered, unolicited, a fellowship to enable him to complete his professional studies, with the option then to retain or resign his commission, as he might see fit.

When the army was reorganized Col. Hayne was appointed inspector general in General Jackson's military division, and during the second Florida campaign he was placed by Gen. J. at the head of the Tennessee volunteers with full power to organize a brigade staff, and to facilitate their movement to the scene of action. How Col. Hayne acquitted himself in this matter, Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, thus testified:

"It is well aware of the difficulties to be overcome to organize effectively, and with satisfaction to the officers and men, a volunteer corps, and the present success, the pride and spirit of veterans, aided by patriotism, and directed by superior intelligence, have handsomely surmounted every obstacle."

In 1820 Col. Hayne, after a career equally honorable to himself and beneficial to his country, retired from the army, and Gen. Jackson acted the occasion to say to the War Department:

"It is due to Colonel Hayne to express my appreciation of his conduct, during his long connection with my military family, and warmly to recommend him to the notice of the government as a soldier of high sense of honor, great worth, and intelligence."

On his return from the military service of his country, to his native city, his fellow-citizens manifested their appreciation of his valor and worth by electing him to the State legislature, where he served ably and efficiently, until he went to France in the highly responsible station of agent for naval affairs in the Mediterranean; in which capacity millions of dollars passed through his hands, and he served with credit to himself and acceptance to the navy for nearly five years. On the return of the late Hon. S. Legare from the mission to Belgium, Col. H. was tendered, but declined, that diplomatic appointment.

It will thus be seen that Col. Hayne has not only been a gallant and efficient soldier, but has had considerable experience in civil affairs, and will not be at all out of his element in the distinguished station to which Gov. Allston has called him—a station which was so ably filled in years past by his gifted and lamented brother, Robert Y. Hayne.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, sundry bills of a private nature were severally taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the bill to grant to every person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation, was taken up. Mr. Johnson advocated the passage of this bill at considerable length.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the coming fiscal year was finally passed. The appropriation of one million of dollars for the Capitol extension was stricken out. The House then proceeded to consider a resolution reported by the Committee on Elections admitting the members from the State of Minnesota upon the condition that such admission shall not preclude the right of any person hereafter to contest their seats. It was evidently the desire of the House to act upon this resolution at once, as the previous question was sustained by a vote of yeas 98, nays 93, but the black-republicans, with their usual hostility to whatever is the will of the majority, prevented this by dilatory motions.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further News by the Niagara.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HALIFAX, May 19.—On the 5th the House of Commons passed a second reading the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by forty majority.

On the 6th, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Disraeli said that no revision of the commercial relations of Turkey had taken place since the war, but that one would probably soon come. He also stated in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Bright as to the proclamation of the governor-general of India, confining the sale of Opium, that the government had sent out a despatch disapproving of the policy of the governor-general in this matter in every respect.

The bill abolishing the property qualifications for members of Parliament was debated, and passed to a second reading, amidst much cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in parliamentary reform, and meets with government support.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ebury moved for a commission to consider the propriety of modifying the liturgy of the Church of England, and subsequently withdrew his motion.

On the 7th, in the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough produced a copy of the governor-general of India's proclamation, and the government despatch in commendation of the governor's action.

Earl Granville deprecated the production of the despatch, and defended Lord Canning, predicting that he would not submit to the charge made by the government.

The Earl of Derby defended the action of the government, stating that they felt bound to object to the sweeping confiscation of the landed property in Oude, which Lord Canning had proclaimed.

Several other members spoke on the subject. In the House of Commons, Mr. Kingsland asked when the despatch from Sardinia, cordially concurring in Lord Malmesbury's despatch, and a copy of the latter despatch, would be presented to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated that there was a perfect agreement between Great Britain and Sardinia with respect to the course to be taken for the solution of the present difficulty. That agreement, however, did not imply that everything had been arranged. In the present state of the negotiations the papers could not be produced. If the House had not confidence in the government pending the negotiations, let them say so.

Lord John Russell thought the House had no reason to be dissatisfied with the course taken by the government. It had been judicious, and he was hopeful that it would be successful. He asked what was to become of the crew of the Cagliari? It would not be consistent with the character of the country to permit these men to remain in the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply, said that the government had included in their representations the crew of the Cagliari.

The subject of the government of India was taken up and further progress made in the resolutions proposed by the government.

The great Chester cup race was won by Sir C. Monk's Variety, in a field of twenty-eight horses.

The Times is authorized to state that Sir Colin Campbell is to be created a peer in consequence of his distinguished services.

At the Queen's drawing-room, Mr. Dallas presented to the Queen Mrs. Charles Anson and daughter, of Boston, Mrs. Baldwin and daughter, of Boston. Mr. Dallas presented Mr. George Dorr, of New York; Professor Alexander, United States commissioner of International Commerce; and Lieut. U. S. Boyd, commanding the marines of the United States frigate Niagara.

In the London Times, in its city article, has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States southward, and says, in effect, that the absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot be long delayed, should America now pursue the course that seems imminent. The change as regards the English interests, according to the writer, is a good thing for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position. The writer thinks that far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

The long projected European and American Submarine Telegraph Company via the Azores were about issuing proposals for laying the cable.

The army and navy club have given a banquet to the Duke of Malakoff, at which the most amiable feelings were evinced. The Duke proposed, as a toast, "The Imperishable Union of the Armies and Navies of England and France."

The Times' city article of Friday evening says: "The application at the bank on Friday was limited, the withdrawals of the government for the continent continue on rather a considerable scale—about 1,000,000 having been taken from the bank during the day. Consols were in demand at a trifle under the highest figure. Proposals are advertised for London subscriptions to a Swedish loan of 1,225,000, for the construction of a railway, at four per cent interest."

The Daily News city article of Friday evening says: "The application at the bank on Friday was limited, the withdrawals of the government for the continent continue on rather a considerable scale—about 1,000,000 having been taken from the bank during the day. Consols were in demand at a trifle under the highest figure. Proposals are advertised for London subscriptions to a Swedish loan of 1,225,000, for the construction of a railway, at four per cent interest."

INDIA.

Full details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow are published.

The son of one of the Begums and two or three ladies of the Zemindars killed by a discharge of musketry, when the doors were burst open, before the soldiers and that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seem to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the city. Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8,000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms were observable of a gathering cloud in the northwest, and preventive measures were urged, for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation declaring that the British government had no intention to interfere on an armed propaganda, as was believed among the natives; and the governor-general had issued a proclamation, promising rewards to those who had been faithful, and calling on others to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the British government. He concluded all the estates of the latter, but promises that their lives shall be spared if they are not guilty of shocking murderous blood.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is expected to pay a ten days' visit to Brittany in July.

The commission appointed to consider the claims of Professor Morse has recommended that the government should give him four hundred thousand francs for the use of his system in France.

Trade in France continued to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

There were rumors of a new *senatus consultum* touching the press.

A prominent supporter of Cavaignac's government had left Paris to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Belgian government is very active in all that relates to the army and defence of the country.

Several fresh shocks of earthquakes, causing much damage, had occurred at Naples.

It is reported that the vine disease had again shown itself in Portugal.

The new Queen of Portugal was on a visit to the Queen of England.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the preliminary work for the construction of four large coast batteries, forming the first part of the work destined to defend Copenhagen, had been commenced.

Accident on the Elmira, Canadaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad.

ELMIRA, (N. Y.), May 19.—The New York express train on the Elmira, Canadaigua, and Niagara Falls railroad, which left Suspension Bridge yesterday morning at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, ran off the track a half mile west of Penn Yan station.

The accident was caused by the equalizing bar on the tender breaking, which fell on the track, thereby throwing the baggage and two passenger cars off the track, stripping the latter of their seats.

The following persons were injured: Mr. W. E. Bird, of New York, badly cut in the face, but no bones broken. He is on his way to New York to-day.

George Walters, brakeman, cut above his eye.

Mrs. Hard and Mrs. Wynans, mother of Mrs. Hurd, slightly bruised.

A physician from Illinois, visit dislocated.

A lady from Addison, slightly cut in the face.

All the injured have returned to their respective homes.

KANSAS RUMORS.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Accounts from Kansas report continued outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band of outlaws. Three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Lyon county. It is further understood that the band have sworn to drive all the pro-slavery settlers out of the Territory, and to break up the land sales in July proximo. They are also reported to have said that unless Governor Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott they will proceed to Leecompton and hang him.

[The reporter at St. Louis vouches for nothing contained in the above despatch, but simply transmits the report as received there.]

Transfer of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—Gov. Packer, Judge Knox, the attorney general of the State, Mr. Moorehead, president of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and Mr. Gibbs, the solicitor of the company, met in the executive chamber to-day, and consummated the sale of the State canals. The securities were given, the deeds executed and delivered, and the governor has issued his proclamation announcing the transfer of all the public works of the State to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Col. Kane arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 17th, accompanied by Abbe Gilbert. The latter states that Brigham Young has abdicated. Gov. Cummings, at latest date, has 30 miles from Salt Lake City. A detachment of 50 Mormons were sent to meet him.

Capture of the Indian Murderer, Ink-pa-du-tah.

FRANKLIN, May 19.—The St. Peter's (Minnesota) Free Press announces the capture of Ink-pa-du-tah, who has committed a number of murders, and is in the southern part of Minnesota during last summer.

The Exchange Bank of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The bills of the Exchange Bank of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, have been rejected by the Nashville banks.

Transfer of the Pennsylvania Canals to the Erie Railroad.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The State canals were formally transferred to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to-day. The governor has issued a proclamation announcing that fact.

Death of a Missionary.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.—Rev. H. R. Hodgson, for a number of years missionary to India, died suddenly at Centre Brook on the morning of Sunday last, soon after commencing a discourse.

Canal Tolls.

OSWEGO, May 18.—The Canadian authorities have reduced the tolls on the Welland canal one-third—to commence to-day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are advised of the arrival at St. Catharines, coast of Brazil, on the 14th of March, of the steam steamer "Argentina," on route for her destination to engage in the "exploration of the tributaries of the La Plata river."

The United States brig-of-war Bainbridge, Commander Benishaw, dropped down to Hampton Roads Monday, and, having a fair wind, she proceeded direct to sea for the coast of Africa.

The United States surveying steamer Robert J. Walker arrived at Norfolk Monday morning from Key West.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina, arrived in this city yesterday. We are glad to announce that his health appears to be entirely restored.

Two persons have been apprehended at Cincinnati for issuing counterfeit money. About thirteen thousand dollars in counterfeit notes, being \$5 bills on the Hadley Falls Bank, at Holyoke, Mass., were found in their possession.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday night,) May 19, 1858.

I have seen private letters from Europe by the Fulton from persons of sound judgment and prudence, and who habitually are far from being passionists, express very grave fears of serious difficulties between France and England. The writers speak pretty nearly as follows: "Throughout the length and breadth of France the press, closely muzzled on all other subjects, is allowed to abuse England and the English in